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HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT WEEKLY FIELD REPORT NO. 8

(for week ending 1 September 1945)

R E S T R I C T E D



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## 1. GENERAL

The Military Government Conference of 27-29 August, which was opened by General Eisenhower, clarified and emphasized major points of policy. Functional meetings enabled specialist officers to exchange views and define measures on practical problems. 237 officers attended from the various staff sections of US Group CC, this Headquarters, Military Districts and Regional Detachments. The proceedings of the conference will be published. Military Districts will hold similar conferences at regional level and Regierungsbezirk level for all other detachments.

Fuel and Shelter. Initial reports indicate that the directive for collecting wood for winter fuel is being applied effectively. Detailed reports on the result of this campaign will shortly become available.

Food. Because rail facilities to BERLIN are inadequate, supplies to furnish 600 calories per day to 20,000 civilian laborers employed on military projects in the city will be moved by truck. Necessary instructions have been sent to Seventh Army. There are 9900 food processing plants now operative in the US Zone, including over 7000 flour mills and 1700 dairy processing plants.

Displaced Persons. A total of 677,000 DP's remain in the US Zone of Germany (including 117,000, mainly Germans, in the US Sector of Czechoslovakia). This compares with the current total of 741,000 in the British Zone and 110,000 in the French Zone. 227,000 DP's were repatriated during the week. In conformity with the policy not to return Poles to their country against their will, Military Districts were directed that all Poles be asked at once whether they desire to return to Poland now, with the explanation that a negative answer will not prejudice their final decision.

Finance. The machinery (giro system) has been reestablished for making payments through bank clearings. The chief limitation on its operation is the difficulty in communication between banks. To minimize this difficulty, a special courier service has been provided. Arrangements have been concluded by US/BR/FR authorities in Germany for inter-zonal payments.

Legal. The "Wehrmacht Property Law", which sets up machinery for the conversion of German Army lands to agriculture and homesteading use, has been approved.

Public Welfare. With a view to the replacement of Wehrmacht uniforms by civilian clothing, Army G-5s have been directed to report on the status of used-clothing drives in selected cities.

Education and Religion. Quotas have been established for registration of DP's in the medical schools of HEIDELBERG, MARBURG, and ESSLINGEN. Of the 5,000,000 school books scheduled for publication, 2,760,000 have now been printed. Of these, about half have been bound. Approximately 80,000 are being run off daily. By amendment to the Military Government directive, any member of the German clergy engaging in unauthorized political activity will be treated in the same manner as any other person.

Public Safety. Thirty-five Public Safety Officers were recruited and after a period of training they will be assigned to detachments.

Public Relations. The Military Government Conference elicited a considerable volume of copy, generally favorable. Sixteen releases on Military Government were issued during the week and 26 correspondents were received.

## 2. LEGAL

### Military Government Courts

#### HESSEN

At OFFENBACH the Intermediate Court tried five cases which involved the following sentences and offenses: for falsifying a Fragebogen, three years; for unlawful possession of ammunition, two years; for unlawful possession of a gun and ammunition, six years. In two cases of unlawful possession of weapons the findings were not guilty. Out of 104 cases coming before the Summary Court, six

were referred to an Intermediate Court for trial.

At BENSHEIM the last of the violators discovered during the "Tally-ho" operation were tried before a Summary Court. Approximately 50 persons had previously been found guilty of travel and other minor violations of Military Government ordinances, and served sentences up to fourteen days plus fines. One defendant was referred to an Intermediate Court. The largest number of trials dealt with persons guilty of possession of ammunition, weapons, gasoline, etc. Sentences in four cases were as high as three months plus heavy fines. Only two of the accused were acquitted. At HEPPENHEIM, four out of five cases, tried for unlawful possession of property belonging to the Allied Forces, were found guilty and sentenced to six months each. Because of the extreme youth of two of the accused, their sentences were suspended and they were released in custody of their parents. In the other two cases, three months of their term were suspended and they were permitted to work during their time of imprisonment.

At ERBACH, ten minor offenders were tried and found guilty. Sentences imposed included eight days for disorderly conduct after curfew, and fourteen days with RM 500 fine for refusal to obey an order of the Bürgermeister, and nine days with RM 100 for attempting to prevent the Landrat from requisitioning a truck.

At VILRIHEIM the Summary Court tried nine cases, four of whom were charged with assaulting American soldiers and were heavily fined and given long sentences

#### HESSEN-NASSAU

At WIESBADEN about 100 curfew violators were fined an average of RM 50 each.

For possession of US equipment and food, two defendants at WEILBURG were sentenced to six months in jail, and two others to one year each for the same offense.

At IDSTEIN a civilian was fined RM 5,000 for disobeying orders of Military Government and for disrespect.

At GELNHAUSEN five cases involving unlawful possession of firearms were referred to an Intermediate Court; three such cases at USINGEN, and eight at BIEDENKOPF, were similarly disposed of.

#### US Zone, BERLIN

Curfew violations are being handled promptly, usually the morning following apprehension of the violators. Sentences range from the imposition of fines to imprisonment up to seven days.

A Summary Court at ZEHLENDORF imposed a sentence of seven months in a case involving the theft of food from an American mess. This type of offence is prevalent and it is considered that the imposition of severe sentences will be a deterrent to similar offenses in the future.

The first Intermediate Court case in the US Zone, BERLIN, involved a German civilian dealing in narcotics. He was found guilty and sentenced to two years. All of the sentence over six months was suspended on good behavior, due to mitigating circumstances. Several cases, referred from Summary Courts, are pending before higher Military Government Courts.

#### German Courts

##### BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG

The Landgericht and a subsidiary Amtsgericht at STUTTGART were scheduled to open 1 September. The Landesdirektor for Justice, and the Generalstaatsanwalt were instructed that all official correspondence would be forwarded to the Land detachment for transmission to the proper Mil Gov detachments and delivery to the courts concerned. Plans are under way for the compilation of a new German code, an imperative step due to the destruction and loss of law books throughout

the area. A newly compiled edition of Military Government laws and ordinances is also under consideration.

#### HESSEN

Thirty of the 35 Amtsgerichte, and both of the Landesgerichte in the area have been opened for administrative matters and criminal cases. A shortage of qualified judges makes it necessary for some to handle at least two courts. This practice is followed in areas in which the former German government had followed the same procedure. Eligible court personnel are being found among returning PWs.

The court at OFFENBACH has a staff of 31, all of whom have been completely vetted. During the week ending 19 August, ten criminal and 40 civil cases were tried. Fourteen cases were investigated by the Prosecutor's Office, but were not brought to trial due to insufficient evidence.

Investigations are being made with a view to opening Amtsgerichte at LANGEN and SELIGENSTADT, both in LK OFFENBACH. Twelve Lawyers, seven of whom are notaries, are licensed to practice in the Kreis.

The Amtsgerichte at BENSHEIM and HIRSCHHORN, both in LK BERGSTRASSE, were opened on 13 August.

Amtsgerichte at MICHELSTADT and REICHELSHEIM were opened on 20 August.

#### HESSEN-NASSAU

The Amtsgerichte in LK WETZHAUSEN and HUENFELD have completed all re-organization and are now awaiting authority to open. There are now six Amtsgerichte in RB KASSEL lacking final approval for opening.

During the week ending 18 August the Amtsgerichte at FULDA reduced the number of cases on its docket to 23 criminal cases, 41 civil cases, and 164 non-contentious proceedings.

BERLIN. A joint legal committee of Kommandatura agreed on procedure for the reestablishment of the German court system in BERLIN. The proposal has been submitted to the Kommandatura for approval.

#### Prisons

##### BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG

Prisons in the area are being subjected to routine inspections, and conditions thus far have been found to be satisfactory.

The Jugendstift at SINSHEIM (LKB MANNHEIM) has been reopened.

#### HESSEN-NASSAU

In order to relieve crowded conditions and make buildings available for military use, LK HOFGEISMAR is rehabilitating the former French PW enclosure so that it may be utilized as a civilian prison.

The Regierungspräsident of RB WIESBADEN was directed to provide necessary materials for the repair of the WETZLAR penitentiary and the male juvenile reformatory at GLADENBACH. Arrangements have been made for the use of several secure rooms in the insane asylum at EICHBERG for the incarceration of the criminally insane.

### 3. FINANCE

Currency. A scarcity of small-denomination notes is reported in several areas. The lack of indigenous replacement (in the MUNICH Reichsbankhauptstelle alone over RM 5 million have been retired from circulation due to wear and tear) and the tendency for small-denomination Allied Military Marks to remain out of

circulation - being either hoarded by German holders or purchased by members of the Armed Forces - are contributing factors. To alleviate the shortage in MUNICH, the REGGENSBURG Reichsbankhauptstelle transferred to MUNICH RM 10 million in 20-mark notes. For the STUTTGART Reichsbankhauptstelle the G-5 Currency Section exchanged RM 14 million of small-denomination marks for large-denomination notes, and additionally made a deposit of RM 29 million, to bring total deposits by the Currency Section in the bank to the authorized limit of RM 100 million.

### Banking

In MAINHEIM, the slowly increasing rate of business activity has resulted in increasing demands for small bank credits among shopkeepers and small businessmen. As yet no requests for large credits have been made, though bankers believe that, due to the liquid position of MAINHEIM's commercial banks, they will be able to meet all possible exigencies for necessary financing in the private industrial field.

While the trend of increasing deposits and cash balances continues to obtain in the greater part of the US Zone, in certain areas the growing withdrawal of funds for payroll purposes, and by individuals apprehensive lest the accelerated denazification program cost them their jobs, has caused an excess of withdrawals over deposits. In LKB MAINHEIM this resulted in a RM 6.2 million excess of withdrawals over deposits for the week ending 4 August. Deposits in MAINHEIM, HEIDELBERG, and WEINHEIM totalled RM 7.2 million, while withdrawals amounted to RM 13.4 million. Cash on hand at the close of that week totalled RM 53 million. For the same week, banks in RB WIESBADEN reported deposits of RM 6.7 million, withdrawals of RM 8 million, and cash on hand at the end of the week of RM 47.3 million. In BAVARIA, RBs WUERZBURG and ANSBACH report a decrease of total cash on hand, and a tendency for withdrawals to exceed deposits.

Tentative plans for the reorganization of the Reichsbank system for HESSEN-NASSAU have been drawn up. The system is to be established with the Land Reichsbank at FRANKFURT as the central bank for intra- and inter-Land bank clearings. All sub-branches of the Reichsbank located outside the Land, which were formerly supervised by branches located within the Land, will be detached from the system, and sub-branches within the Land formerly attached to a branch outside the Land will be absorbed.

### Financial Institutions.

The Bavarian stock exchange in MUNICH reopened 10 August. It will be open for trading Tuesday and Friday each week. All German securities, except Reich securities, may be dealt in, but transactions may be effected only in securities of which physical delivery is possible, as a deposit receipt will not be considered good delivery. The quotations established on 27 April (the last day of business prior to occupation) will constitute ceiling prices for current transactions.

The denazification of financial institutions in KARLSRUHE during the week 13-18 August involved the removal of 451 persons from the public finance offices and 255 removals from other financial institutions in the city.

### Public Finance.

The second monthly meeting of Fiscal Officers of the Bavarian RB detachments was held on 15 August at MUNICH. Among the financial problems discussed was the important question of the payment of occupational expenses, a Land obligation now borne in many cases by local governmental units. A directive outlining the mechanics of the payment of occupational expenses by the Land will be issued soon.

The preliminary budget for RB KASSEL for the fiscal year ending 31 March 1946 shows anticipated revenues of RM 40 million and estimated expenditures of RM 125 million. To meet the anticipated deficit of RM 85 million, the Regierung bezirk has arranged a RM 100 million credit with the KASSEL Reichsbankstelle.

The 1945-46 budget for SK FRANKFURT anticipates a deficit of RM 29 million,

with anticipated income placed at RM 79 million and expenditures at RM 108 million. Tax collections in the city during the first week of August amounted to RM 357 thousand, with additional revenues from street railways and electric, gas, and water services totalling RM 695 thousand.

#### 4. PUBLIC HEALTH

##### Communicable Disease.

The incidence of communicable disease throughout most of the US Zone remains fairly stable, with the exception of typhoid fever, which is increasing in BAVARIA and BERLIN. 541 cases were reported in the city for the week ending 18 August, an increase of 190 cases over the preceding week. To control the further spread of this disease, a comprehensive plan has been instituted on a city-wide basis to isolate or eliminate sources of infection. A proportion of the reported cases acquired infection outside of BERLIN. Therefore increased vigilance is being exercised on sanitary control and on measures taken to detect the disease at transient refugee centers.

One confirmed case of typhus has been reported at WETZLAR (RB WIESBADEN).

Venereal Disease. In some areas the reported venereal-disease rate has increased 50 per cent over the previous week. In large measure this sharp rise in the reported rate is accounted for by more stringent police-control measures, better reporting by private physicians and increased contact reports from military units.

Nutrition. Incomplete reports show that the general level of nutrition of the civilian population in the US Zone is only fair. The principal finding to date has been a loss of body weight which, while considerable, is not yet of a degree to affect generally the health and working capacity of the population. Further loss of weight will adversely affect health and reduce work capacity. Even though caloric deficiencies exist, vitamin deficiencies are uncommon.

##### Medical Supplies.

Adequate medical supplies exist in the US Zone, but there has been a breakdown in the former German system of distribution. For this reason, alcohol, insulin, X-ray film and narcotics are in short supply in HESSEN-NASSAU.

Surveys of optical glass and spectacles are being completed.

In FRANKFURT, general procurement, manufacture, and rationing of pharmaceuticals are satisfactory, with the exception of caffeine, which is in extremely short supply. Tea will be substituted in general cases, in order to save the pure caffeine for critical needs.

Fifteen tons of bandage and dressing materials will be available in HESSEN-NAS AU during September, which is slightly more than estimated requirements.

##### Hospitals.

Facilities remain adequate, with surplus beds in many hospitals.

A private clinical hospital has been established in GIESUNGEN (RB KASSEL), primarily for maternity cases.

The quantities of milk issued to hospitalized infants are below those authorized by Military Government, and an investigation is being made as to the reason.

##### Veterinary.

Mange was found in a flock of sheep in FRANKFURT, and restrictive measures were taken by the local authorities.

Eleven positive cases of Bangs disease were found in blood analyses from cattle in HESSEN-NASSAU.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Sanitation in German refugee camps is now satisfactory everywhere, except at RADSTICE, which is being abandoned. The typhus epidemic at STRAKONICE (see Weekly Field Report No. 4, dated 4 August) has been reduced to 92 cases.

## 5. PUBLIC WELFARE

Clothing. Shortages of clothing in general, and the particular shortage of men's clothing which will result from the directive prohibiting the wearing of German uniforms, make necessary the collection and distribution of all available used clothing. Army G-5s have been advised of this need and requested to submit information on the status of current or recently completed used-clothing drives.

### Private Agencies.

Pending the formal issuance of a directive on the "Control of Private German Welfare Organizations", detachments at Land level have been advised to encourage and assist these agencies - primarily the Red Cross - to organize and prepare for winter activities.

Coordination between the public and private welfare agencies is illustrated by community chest campaigns such as those now planned in BREMEN and HESSEN. Community welfare planning meetings are also being held in FRANKFURT.

## 6. EDUCATION

Youth. Leading citizens in HESSEN urge the early adoption of a youth program to replace abolished Nazi organizations. Youth of the country now has little to occupy its time, and a constructive program is needed. In HEPPENHEIM, in order to combat juvenile delinquency and probably clandestine meetings, an extensive program of youth activity has been initiated. Leading anti-Nazis, representing all occupational, religious and political groups in the area, have been enlisted by Military Government to carry out this program, which will include athletic events, musical and dramatic clubs, and study of literature forbidden under the Nazis.

### Teachers.

Nearly all detachments report concern over the shortage of teachers. The detachments are continually circulating information about their areas to all persons who might possibly teach.

Emergency textbooks were sent to WURZBURG for the opening of the Teachers Training Institute.

All teachers in CREFELACH, already thoroughly screened for Nazi sympathies, will attend a denazification course Sept 3-10. The course, under supervision of the county government, is designed to explain the new German educational objectives.

Textbooks. Textbook printing is proceeding satisfactorily. 2,760,000 books have been printed to date, with 1,315,000 of this lot bound and ready for delivery. In order to augment this supply, a list of German textbooks approved by USGCC is being prepared and will be distributed to each Mil Gov detachment.

## 7. RELIGION

The Catholic Bishops' Conference at FULDA was attended by a representative of this headquarters, the first "outsider" to attend the sessions since the annual meetings were first held in 1867. He addressed the bishops and acknowledged the friendliness they expressed towards the Military Government authorities.

In WUERTTEMBERG, permission was granted to the Caritas Verband to hold kindergarten teacher programs for the training of methods of religious instruction in kindergartens.

It has been held by the office of the US Political Advisor that the BAVARIAN Concordat with the Vatican of 29 March, 1924, having been concluded by BAVARIA as a sovereign state, has not automatically lapsed, and would remain in effect until passed on by the Allied Control Council.

## 8. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

### Conversion of Military Lands to Agricultural Use.

Instructions have been issued to accompany the interim cabled directive on the use of former German military lands for agricultural and military purposes. These instructions provide that terms of leases for farming former military lands shall be in accordance with prevailing rules but shall not exceed one year, unless so authorized by Military Government, which may order revocation of leases with compensation. The instructions were accompanied by a list (subject to correction as additional information becomes available, and changes occur in military requirements), showing the known status of military areas. Field detachments are being provided with individual maps of airfields in their areas in order to facilitate the work of conversion, now under way. Regional conferences on the subject have been scheduled at MÜNICH, HAMBURG, and STUTTGART.

Delivery Quotas for September and October. German Land Food Offices have been instructed to set specified delivery quotas for wheat, rye, barley and potatoes for September and October. These quotas are based on crop estimates recently received, and are about ten per cent higher than last year's quotas for the same crops, except for potatoes, which are at about the same level. For fats, oil seeds, and other crops, the instructions specified that delivery quotas for September and October should be at the same level as for the corresponding months last year. Instructions will be broken down by the Land Food Offices for each Kreis, and by Kreise offices for each individual farmer.

Steps to Conserve Sugar. Because of the acute shortage of sugar in the US Zone, it has been necessary to issue instructions to German Land Food Offices on two aspects of sugar conservation. One is that sugar be issued only to provide rations for children under six years of age (conforming with past policy when sugar stocks were insufficient to provide for the entire population) and for the processing of fruits and vegetables. Present undistributed sugar stocks total only enough to meet these priority needs. The other step is an instruction that only the minimum amount of sugar required to insure the maintenance of bees be issued to beekeepers. The maintenance of bees is necessary for the pollination of next year's fruit, rapeseed and other crops. If the honey is collected at this season, the bees would perish without supplies of sugar to live on during the winter.

Beer for US Forces. In a conference including representatives of G-5 USFET, Army Exchange Service, and Theater Quartermaster, it was agreed that the latter should have procurement responsibility for beer in the US Zone. It was further agreed that the Quartermaster with Army Exchange Service concurrence will select breweries for production of beer for US Forces, and that these breweries will not be permitted to produce beer for German civilians. The Quartermaster will procure the necessary coal, barley, hops and other items required for beer production. The Army Exchange Service will control distribution and provide the Quartermaster with necessary consumption figures. The purpose of this arrangement is to regularize production of beer for US Forces. The alcoholic content will not exceed 3.2 per cent by weight. Production of beer for Germans is still prohibited.

Ration Cards for Traveling Workers. It is planned that ration cards for workers who must travel are to be honored in all retail food establishments in the US/BR/FR Zones. A worker about to leave his home will exchange his local

ration tickets for the equivalent amount necessary for his trip. The form will be a watermarked card to avoid counterfeiting. Discussion has already taken place with the British, and the French will be approached for concurrence before the final arrangements are made.

Channels for Procurement of Indigenous Food Supplies. Since rations for the German civilian are planned at only 1200 to 1300 calories for the normal consumer, it is being arranged with the General Purchasing Agent to secure the prior approval of G-5 Division for procurement of indigenous food supplies by the armed forces. Procurement will be limited to fresh produce, so as not to interfere with civilian food distribution. The 2000-calorie diet for DP's will be secured from G-5 stocks and Red Cross parcels, supplemented by fresh produce, procurement authority for which will clear through the regional food offices.

German Radio Broadcasts. Arrangements have been made with the Information Control Division to supply a series of radio talks on timely and technical agricultural subjects with the purpose of informing the Germans on just what is expected of them regarding agricultural production and deliveries. These talks, prepared by German technicians who were formerly officials of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, are approved, before issuance, by the USFET Food and Agriculture Section.

Timber Program. In furtherance of cabled instructions to Military Districts to stock wood for fuel, detailed instructions have been issued on the provision of wood for mine pit props, lumber for the redeployment program, and lumber and fuel wood for military and civilian shelter, heating and cooking. The provision of these requirements is to be carried out with due regard to preservation of forests.

## 9. MANPOWER

### Labor Allocation.

Reports received from Mil Gov detachments, and confirmed by visits to the field, indicate that much of the sectional shortage of civilian labor is due to the activities of the Military itself. Reports and investigations indicate that tactical units not only have been using labor in excess of actual needs and have frequently procured and paid for it by unauthorized means, but also have failed to take advantage of available PWs or DP's. In many instances skilled civilian workers are being utilized for unskilled work. With demands by Army Units for civilian labor on the increase, the entire system of assigning workers to tactical units is being subjected to a thorough review.

Sectional shortages in farm labor continue in HESSEN.

Arrangements for the distribution of labor for hop-picking have been virtually completed by civilian authorities in RB NIEDERBAYERN-OBERPFALZ and RB OBERBAYERN.

In BERLIN a Central German Labor Office was established in the US Sector to centralize the supplying of civilian labor for military requirements and to coordinate the activities of the eighteen local labor offices in the Sector. Arrangements were made for the payment of militarily employed civilian workers by German authorities on the basis of wage scales prevailing prior to occupation.

Approximately 8,000 men, women and children, which included just about every able-bodied civilian in GIESSEN, took a day off from their regular duties recently to undertake the gigantic task of clearing away the great piles of debris which line the streets of the city. The work, under direct supervision of the city engineer, was sponsored by Military Government, which deemed it the quickest way to alleviate a critical situation. Every person who could use a shovel or a pick, carry buckets, pick up debris by hand, or push a cart, was ordered by the Bürgermeister to report for work.

## Labor Relations.

Instructions have gone out relaxing further the approval procedure in forming trade unions. Lively interest is noted throughout the US Zone in both the election of stewards and the formation of trade unions.

Approval was given for steward representation in the Reichsbahn and Reichspost in BAVARIA on a Bezirk or Direktion level. Stewards representing employees in a Reichs-Direktion will be elected from among the locally-elected shop and plant stewards. In these utilities, grievances are of such a nature as to warrant adjustment on a higher than local level. A pre-1933 secretary of the Metal Workers Union has been appointed head of Department III (Labor Relations) of the Ministry of Labor. Organization of the department is progressing satisfactorily.

One union, in MELSUNGEN (RB KASSEL), was ordered dissolved by Military Government because members were obtained through misrepresentation. They had been told that Military Government had instructed the founder to contact them and the founder attempted to use the union to gain public office. The union was in a Landkreis which has no industries and was apparently formed only for political reasons.

The Adjustment Section of the FRANKFURT Arbeitsamt, for the first time was compelled to refer a claim to Military Government for final decision. The claim was for dismissal pay amounting to RM 3600, which it had been unable to mediate successfully because of the employer's refusal to abide by the Adjustment Section decision. After voluminous testimony taken at a hearing attended by the parties to the dispute and the mediator of the Arbeitsamt, the detachment Labor Officer upheld the latter's decision.

Social Insurance. Social Insurance problems, including the possibility that the Reichspost may be paying unauthorized pensions and using other than pension funds for that purpose, are being investigated in BAVARIA. It has been found that Insurance and Pensions Offices have been suffering financial difficulties because:

- A large influx of refugees draw benefits without making any contributions in the area;

- Benefits have been drawn by military personnel who were not required by law to make any contributions;

- Local agencies can no longer draw funds from BERLIN Headquarters as was formerly done.

In BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, investigation of the Social Insurance problem disclosed the need for coordination of policies with the French Zone. In the absence of such policies, the regional social insurance authorities are meeting great difficulty in assuming essential supervision. Discussions with French Military Government have resulted in no agreed plan of coordination to date.

Housing. HESSEN is renovating former DP barracks which will house, in the main, former NSDAP members whose homes are being used for billeting troops.

In HESSEN-NAUSSAU only 23.9 per cent of the 23,000 pre-war dwellings are useable and, of those useable, 22.6 per cent are being used for Army billets.

In FRANKFURT 12.5 per cent of all habitable rooms are occupied by US Army.

In BAVARIA a potentially serious situation is developing due to the settling of a great number of Sudeten Germans in Eastern BAVARIA. Housing conditions generally, however, are not as critical as was originally believed.

## 10. TRADE AND COMMERCE

Regional Mil Gov detachments require lateral channels within and between

Military Districts in order to eliminate delays in acquiring critical materials.

#### Ration Coupon Flow-Back System.

Incomplete investigation points to a lack of uniformity and general haphazardness in the operation of the ration coupon flow-back system and the issuance of purchase permits. A thorough survey is required so that corrective steps may be taken.

#### Rationing and Distribution of Leather.

The system in HLL SEM for distributing leather from slaughter houses to consumer is a model for adoption throughout the US Zone. The office controlling distribution and supervision of rationing is the Landeswirtschaft at DARMSTADT, which has assumed the functions of the now-dissolved Reichsstelle. This office employs a leather specialist, and utilizes the facilities of the Leather Guild, which supplies the statistics on the actual supply of raw material available for various types of production, thus automatically establishing an inventory on the amounts of various types of leather goods available for rationing. The ration coupon flow-back provides the basis for controlling the distribution of consumer goods.

Slaughterhouse operators buy cattle on the hoof, including in their payment a consideration for the hide, which is sent through a collection point to a tannery. The Leather Guild assists in distribution to various manufacturers, according to the quantity of the leather and its adaptability to various kinds of fabrication: saddles and harness; shoes; smaller leather goods, and leather products used in industry. In each of these four fields, the coordinating system is complete, from the production of raw materials to the distribution of finished items to the rationed consumer.

#### Foreign Trade.

Two representatives of the Czech Ministry of Foreign Trade visited this headquarters on 26 August to negotiate the exchange of commodities between their country and the US Zone. Discussions will be resumed on the return of the representatives about 11 September.

An important interzonal trade case processed this week was the securing of 30,000 square meters of window glass from the British Zone, urgently needed by HEDLER District as well as by the MUEHLERG authorities for the War Crimes Court Building.

A barge of truck components and parts, owned by the Ford plant at COLOGNE which had been evacuated to BAVARIA, has been returned to the British Zone in coordination with Eastern Military District.

Cables were sent to all USLEP Missions to secure quantitative receipts for all commodities approved by this headquarters for export.

#### 11. REQUIREMENTS AND ALLOCATIONS

Essential Civilian Requirements. The basic work in preparation of the final estimates has been completed for the following: clothing, footwear and textiles, sanitary supplies, building materials, and household furniture and equipment. The final report will represent a starting point from which Industry Branch, G-5, can make estimates of raw materials and necessary plant capacities. These figures are by no means final, since adjustments will have to be made to conform with the average of standards of living of European countries other than UK and USSR to be determined by the Control Council. The standards used are, to a large degree, the same as those which operated during the last years of the war. Basic data were taken from the Fourth Clothing

Ration Card and from reports prepared by internees at the Ministerial Collecting Center.

POL For Civilian Uses. The approved allocations from indigenous sources for August and September are presented below:

TOTAL POL ALLOCATIONS, US ZONE  
FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

	(metric tons)					
	<u>Gasoline</u>		<u>Diesol</u>		<u>Tractor Fuel</u>	
	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sept</u>
HESSEN-NESSAU	730	745	1200	851	199	222
BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG	510	485	460	790	126	159
BAVARIA	2890	1778	3045	1875	695	675
BREMEN	170	225	370	370	32	---
BERLIN	(1)	224	(1)	126	(1)	---
	<u>4300</u>	<u>3457</u>	<u>5075</u>	<u>4012</u>	<u>1052</u>	<u>1056</u>

(1) August allocations to BERLIN were made by Combined Oil Committee for entire US/BR/FR area of BERLIN.

Deliveries against the August allocations were approximately 60 per cent. Although emergency allocations were made from US Army stocks to cover the deficit, only a comparatively small amount of this allocation was available in bulk depots. It has been recommended that additional US Army stocks be made available to cover the expected September deficit. The following table indicates this necessity:

(metric tons)

	<u>Gasoline</u>		
	<u>Requirements</u>	<u>Available Indigenous</u>	<u>Deficit</u>
HESSEN-NESSAU	1400	745	655
BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG	900	485	415
BAVARIA	3285	1778	1507
BREMEN	225	225	-
BERLIN	224	224	-
Total	<u>6034</u>	<u>3457</u>	<u>2577</u>

Diesol Fuel

	<u>Requirements</u>	<u>Available Indigenous</u>	<u>Deficit</u>
HESSEN-NESSAU	1940	851	1089
BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG	1800	790	1010
BAVARIA	4275	1875	2400
BREMEN	370	370	----
BERLIN	126	126	----
Total	<u>8511</u>	<u>4012</u>	<u>4499</u>

Kerosene

	<u>Requirements</u>	<u>Available Indigenous</u>	<u>Deficit</u>
HESSEN-NESSAU	145	-	145
BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG	70	-	70
BAVARIA	315	-	315
BREMEN	30	-	30
BERLIN	-	-	-
Total	<u>560</u>		<u>560</u>

US Army Tires for German Civilian Use. The Western Military District requested permission to release from Military stock for sale to German civilians 1,000 Class B (used) tires, 750 X 20, and 1,000 class B (used) tubes, 750 X 20. TSFET stated that stocks are available. The request, however, is still under advisement.

Salt Allocations. The following allocations of salt were made to cover the August-September period:

Eastern Military District 10,000 tons  
Western Military District 7,000 tons

Coal Shipments. While coal remains the critical item, some increase in weekly shipments from the Ruhr and Saar regions for the month of August are indicated in the following table:

<u>Period</u>	<u>Shipments</u>	
	<u>From Ruhr</u>	<u>From Saar</u>
Week ending 7 August	228,786 MLT	21,844 MLT
14 August	295,419	24,682
21 August	304,088	23,572
28 August	330,855	26,458

Source: CCOT.

Coal Requirements and Allocations. A comparison of the August and September coal requirements and allocations for US/BF/FR Zones appears below. While allocations are still substantially less than requirements, the September allocations are higher than those in August, reflecting increasing supply.

(metric tons)

	<u>21 AG</u>		<u>US</u>		<u>French</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>
Requirements	2089	1680	1122	1095	215	179	3579	3858
Allocations	929	1237	825	1015	130	187	2512	3412

	<u>August Alloc.</u>	<u>September Alloc.</u>
Exports	447,000	750,000
BERLIN	72,000	72,000
Austria	60,000	83,000

Source: Req. and Allocations Section, G-5.

Pit Prop Shipments. Although data on stocks of pit props on hand and shipments to the Saar are not yet available, some indication of the production in the US Zone and shipments to the Ruhr in August is given below:

<u>Date</u>	<u>3rd Army</u>		<u>7th Army</u>		<u>Total Shipped from US Zone</u>	<u>Reported as received by Br. Army of the Rhine</u>
	<u>Produced and Loaded</u>	<u>Shipped</u>	<u>Produced and Loaded</u>	<u>Shipped</u>		
Aug 5			0			
6			219	150		
7			928	240		
8			1586	0		
9			827	1120		
10	400		1086	840		
11	80		1046	680		
Total	<u>480</u>		<u>5692</u>	<u>3030</u>	<u>3030</u>	

Date	3rd Army		(MLT) 7th Army		Total Shipped from US Zone	Reported as received by Br. Army of the Rhin
	Produced and Loaded	Shipped	Produced and Loaded	Shipped		
Aug 12	660		652	200		0
13	860		539	2040		746
14	580		643	140		0
15	280		685	1000		432
16	1147		608	0		0
17	1653		734	0		174
18	635	220	0	500		716
Total	5815	220	3861	3680	4100	2068
19	688	80	1112	0		37
20	1652	860	859	540		0
21	1189	440	874	460		1230
22	545	840	941	0		1654
23	1627	1340	1109	280		1368
24	0	440	947	720		3352
25	0	480	903	320		3547
Total	5701	4480	6745	2320	6800	11,188
26		400	846	140		2241
27		420	1136	240		1114
28		1180	0	80		0
29		720	0	400		0
30		380	0	300		0
Total		3100	1982	1240	4340	3355

Source: OCOT

## 12. SUPPLY CONTROL

Shipments to BERLIN. The following supplies, in addition to wheat, have been shipped to the BERLIN District during the past week:

<u>Item</u>	<u>MLT</u>	<u>From</u>
Fish	103	BRELEN
Vegetable oil	92	BRELEN
Coffee, Indigonous	330	LUDWIGSBURG
Meat, Frozen	49.5	NUERNBERG

Flour continues to be shipped by TSNET at the rate of 500 MLT daily. TSNET has been requested to trace a shipment of 400 tons of coffee reported shipped on 2 August from a TSNET depot but not yet reported as arrived in BERLIN.

CG, BERLIN Sub-District, requested food supplies to furnish 20,000 meals, of approximately 600 calories daily, to German civilian workers employed on military projects. Seventh US Army has been directed to deliver by truck 35 tons of biscuits, 21 tons of meat and vegetable stew, and 1.12 MLT fats from CA/IG stocks. This shipment will furnish the requested meals for a period of fourteen days. The CG, BERLIN Sub-District, was also authorized to use for this purpose CA/IG stocks in Berlin as well as supplies from shipments from the US Zone for civilian needs prior to release to the Kommandatura. Arrangements will be made to collect ration coupons from the civilian laborers to cover the specific meals and prevent the laborers from drawing duplicate issues from the German distribution system.

Present rail facilities to BERLIN have not permitted scheduled deliveries of civilian food. To remedy this negotiations are continuing with the Russians.

## AUSTRIA.

In a conference attended by representatives of USFA, TSFET and USFET, procedures for the present shift of TSFET activities from France to Germany and the decision of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to place the entire responsibility on USFA for the administration of Austrian CA/MG supply, other than movement through USFET areas, were clarified. It was decided that present directives covering the September and October Austria supply program would remain in force. For November and subsequent months it was recommended that G-5, USFA and G-5, USFET, would agree on a program based on CCAC allocations and stock availability; that USFET would make allocations to USFA on this basis; and that USFA, G-4, would requisition TSFET for required shipments. TSFET would then be responsible for coordinating all necessary supply action, and no further action by USFA with TSFET would be required. This procedure will be followed until supplies allocated by CCAC to Austria can arrive in time to meet current requirements. It was also proposed that requisitions be placed by USFA on TSFET based on CCAC allocations without separate allocation by USFET.

Based on procedures agreed upon at the conference, allocations by USFET to TSFET for the Austria CA/MG supply requirements for November were determined and are as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>MLT</u>
Biscuits	3393
Meat	3279
Fat	977
Sugar	1434
Pulses	2001
Milk, Dried	104
Coffee	402
Total	11,590

## 13. TRANSPORTATION

Road Transport. The provisions in the directive for transportation function of Mil Gov detachments at Land and Regierungsbereich levels are not being carried out due to lack of personnel and an apparent need for interpretation of the instructions. The Eastern Military District will have an excess of road transport. This being the case, 500 cargo vehicles will probably be allocated to the Western Military District. Control of civilian transport is being provided by German agencies through the civil police checking vehicles at road blocks throughout the area. Instructions have been given to the District Transportation Section to reconstitute German motorcycle road patrols as much as possible. Tram cars are being used where available for inter-city transfer of commodities along with horse-drawn vehicles. Communication facilities have been made available to German civil agencies for official business.

A report will be available by 5 September of vehicles now operating in the Western Military District by types and capacity and the minimum number required for essential needs.

Maintenance and Supply. In the Eastern Military District fourth-echelon maintenance and repair facilities have not been established at Regierungsbereich level as required. There is an extreme need for major repair shops for civilian vehicles in this area. Repair and freight forwarding facilities are occupied by military units, thus hampering the re-establishment of needed civilian facilities. The securing of all unessential vehicles and associated supplies by civil agencies is only partially complete. Tires and tubes are in extremely short supply in this area, with no production facilities available. Sufficient parts are available to maintain vehicles in this area until next February. In the Western Military District, tires, tubes and batteries are still vitally needed to maintain the operation of vehicles now engaged in essential hauls.

Movements. The new directive on movements of civilian commodities has been explained to Mil Gov detachments, and the establishment of German civil offices to handle bids for movement capacity is under way.

#### 14. REPARATIONS, DELIVERIES, AND RESTITUTIONS

##### Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives.

The art restitution program is being expedited. Art treasures of BERLIN were moved from the vaults of the FRANKFURT Reichsbank, to the art collecting point at WIESBADEN, 20 - 25 August. Documents and other information on works of art from German museums located outside the US Zone, now in repositories also outside the US Zone, will be forwarded to the Control Council for disposition. The Western Military District was directed to search at KOCHENDORF and FULDA for archives of the Netherlands Royal House, believed to have been taken to those localities.

##### Property Control.

Eight truckloads of important DMF records are being transferred from MUNICH to the Ministerial Collecting Center. A preliminary study of these papers and documents has already been accomplished.

To date 1470 property claims of United Nations and neutral nationals have been received since 1 July. Thirty claims have been made by enemy nationals.

#### 15. DISPLACED PERSONS

##### Summary of Current Situation.

<u>Requiring Repatriation</u>	<u>Repatriated</u>	<u>Total</u>
1,529,000	4,793,000	6,322,000

##### Current Situation by Nationality

<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Requiring Repatriation</u>	<u>Repatriated</u>
French	2,000	1,504,000 (27 Aug.)
Dutch	2,000	266,000 (13 Aug.)
Belgian and Luxembourg	1,000	295,000 (26 Aug.)
Danish	-	5,000 (Est.)
Norwegian	-	6,000 (Est.)
Soviet	60,000	1,992,000 (26 Aug.)
Estonian	19,000	-
Latvian	54,000	1,000 (23 Aug.)
Lithuanian	41,000	-
Polish	850,000	74,000 (26 Aug.)
Czechoslovak	3,000	106,000 (Est.)
Yugoslav	56,000	50,000 (26 Aug.)
Greek	8,000	2,000 (26 Aug.)
Italian	98,000	416,000 (24 Aug.)
Hungarian	96,000	8,000 (26 Aug.)
Rumanian	12,000	1,000 (23 Aug.)
Bulgarian	1,000	-
Stateless	37,000	-
Germans	105,000	51,000
Others and Unclassified	84,000	16,000 (26 Aug.)
TOTAL	1,529,000	4,793,000

Included in the French figure of 1,503,591 as of 27 August are 152,633 repatriated by air. In computing the French total, a 10% allowance for self-repatriates was added to the 1,366,901 reported by USFET Mission (France).

The Belgian-Luxembourg repatriation figure includes 281,008 Belgians and an estimated 14,000 Luxembourgers. The 281,008 Belgians include 250,913 from Germany, 4,642 from the Soviet Union, 11,522 from France, 12,572 from the UK, and 1,359 from Switzerland. Of the 254,950 repatriated from Germany and the Soviet Union, 8,984 were political prisoners, 63,553 were prisoners of war, and 183,018 were deportees. Of the total repatriated, 17,571 were repatriated by air.

The Dutch repatriation figure reported by USMST Mission (Netherlands) includes 2,278 political prisoners.

The 74,000 repatriated Poles are those transferred from the US Zone to the Russians for repatriation, or to France and Belgium for labor service.

The Italian Repatriation figure reported by Allied Control Commission (Italy) includes Italians repatriated from all areas other than the Balkan State.

British Zone authorities report 176,634 Western Europeans received from the Soviet Zone as of 23 August. American Zone authorities report the reception of 266,854 persons, including 230,973 Western Europeans, 26,606 Italians, 1,893 Czechs, 5,428 Yugoslavs, 87 Balts, 1,455 Poles, 140 Rumanians, 1 Greek, 71 Hungarians, and 200 others from the Soviet Zone as of 26 August.

#### Displaced Persons on Hand

<u>Military Unit and Zone</u>	<u>Date of Report</u>	<u>In Camps</u>	<u>Others Estimated</u>	<u>Total</u>
Western District (7 US Army)	24 Aug.	168,049	-	168,049
Eastern District (3 US Army)	27 Aug.	392,677	-	392,677
Czechoslovakia (3 US Army)	23 Aug.	116,803	-	116,803
<u>Total U.S. Zone</u>		<u>677,529</u>		<u>677,529</u>
<u>Total French Zone</u>	18 Aug.	<u>110,250</u>	-	<u>110,250</u>
1 Corps		179,047	-	179,047
8 Corps		146,363	-	146,363
30 Corps		375,910	-	375,910
<u>Total British Zone</u>	20 Aug.	<u>701,320</u>	<u>39,980</u>	<u>741,300</u>
GRAND TOTALS		<u>1,489,099</u>	<u>39,980</u>	<u>1,529,079</u>

UNRRA. As of 27 August, 354 UNRRA teams numbering approximately 4,199 persons of which 899 are UNRRA filler personnel, and 31 Voluntary Agency teams, had been deployed. 786 people were at Granville as of 14 August, and a combined total of 5,850 persons had been recruited.

Allied Liaison Officers. The deployment of Allied Liaison Officers as of 15 August was 718- 187 French, 90 Belgian, 64 Dutch, 27 Czechoslovak, 119 Polish, 4 Norwegian, 3 Luxembourg, 6 Greek, 3 Danish, 47 Yugoslav, 135 Russian, and 33 Italian.

Total Movement out of Each Zone. As of 26 August, approximately 1,425,000 (30%) displaced persons had been moved out of the British Zone, 2,370,000 (50%) had been moved out of the US Zone, and 280,000 (6%) had been moved out of the French Zone. The remaining 715,000 (14%) were self-repatriates (persons reported as repatriated by their governments over and above those known to have been returned by the military authorities) and persons repatriated from areas outside the US/BR/FR Zones of Germany.

*for* *Robert*  
C. L. ADCOCK  
Brigadier General GSC  
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5

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